

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0447 INDIA STUDIES

0447/02

Paper 2 (Case Studies), maximum raw mark 60

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Section A

1 This question is about environmental sustainability.

(a) Identify two problems India faces in managing its energy resources. [2]

(2 × 1 mark) Energy management is scattered across many ministries, each has a different agenda. The country has to import large amounts of oil and this will continue to rise unless new domestic fuels are discovered. India is behind in developing 'gasified' dirty coal. Needs to modernise rail network to use less oil. Problem of rivers and border with Pakistan.

(b) Explain why the management of water resources is an important issue in India. [8]

LEVEL 1: Identifies reasons (1–2)

Ground water is under serious threat.

With global warming an increasing likelihood of droughts.

LEVEL 2: Describes reasons (3–4)

(Maximum of 2 marks per factor described)

Many areas have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres in the last thirty years. Much groundwater is used in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western UP.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons (5–8)

(Award marks for the quality of the explanation as well as for the number of reasons explained)

The amount of groundwater being used is increasing and this means that there will continue to be a decline in the levels. This will be a particular problem in the agriculturally prosperous regions as it will have an effect on output and income. In these areas groundwater has been used to irrigate large areas.

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(c) How effectively is India dealing with the environmental challenges it faces? [12]

LEVEL 1: Unsupported assertion (1)

Either asserts that India is or is not dealing effectively with the environmental challenges it faces.

LEVEL 2: Explains either success OR failure (2–5)

The government has found it difficult to prevent the continued deforestation of areas, which also has an impact on wildlife. There are corrupt officials who connive with illegal loggers and poachers. The demand for wood for fuel has continued to increase leading to more destruction of trees.

LEVEL 3: Explains success and failure (4–9)

As above, but also explains some of the successes, such as the establishment of tiger reservations, although they were only established as numbers had fallen dramatically. India has been successful in reducing its carbon output, producing less than 4% of the world's, despite having 17% of the population.

LEVEL 4: Balanced consideration which reaches a judgement as to 'how effective'. (9–12)

Reaches a balanced judgement having considered a range of environmental issues, may conclude that the government has been more effective in some areas than others.

2 This question is about improving human development.

(a) Identify two ways in which India is improving the quality of housing. [2]

(2 × 1 mark) The government has provided some basic amenities. National and state governments are running programmes, some funded by the World Bank. Low cost housing programmes.

(b) Explain why the provision and quality of water supply and sanitation is an important issue in India. [8]

LEVEL 1: Identifies factors (1–2)

Large numbers die through dirty water.
Impact on the economy.

LEVEL 2: Describes factors (3–4)

In some areas there may be sufficient water, but there has been a growing concern that much of the water may be polluted by domestic and industrial waste, such as chemicals and pesticides, which make the water unfit to drink. Farmers have increased their use of pesticides to maintain levels of production, causing water to be polluted. It is estimated that about 66 million people in 20 states are at risk due to excess fluoride and around 10 million people are at risk due to excess arsenic in ground water.

LEVEL 3: Explains factors (5–8)

Clean drinking water is important because a significant number of children die each year through drinking contaminated water. There are many areas in city slums that have no access to clean water or sewerage facilities, with the result that many are ill and working days are lost, reducing both personal income and having an impact on the economy.

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(c) How effectively is India addressing the problem of mass under-nutrition? (12)

LEVEL 1: Unsupported assertions (1)

The government policies have been either a success or failure.

LEVEL 2: Explains either success OR failure (2–5)

Explains the failures of the policy of subsidised food through theft, specific examples such as Bihar could be used to support the claim. Explains how much has been stolen and the impact that this has on the most vulnerable. They may also point to the corruption in terms of obtaining coupons to obtain the subsidised food. There may be explanation of the corruption at every level, with coupons being sold, so even where coupons are used it might not be the most vulnerable and needy who gain the food or that often even where the poor have the coupons, the quality of grain given is of a lower quality.

LEVEL 3: Explains success and failure (4–9)

As for Level 2, but also explains how successful the policy has been in some states where there is good government, such as Kerala.

LEVEL 4: Balanced consideration which reaches a judgement as to 'how effective'. (9-12)

Weighs up whether the numbers who have gained has outweighed the cost and losses.

Section B

Jammu Kashmir: a problem solving exercise.

3 (a) Use Source A to help you explain why there were so many militant groups in Jammu Kashmir. [6]

LEVEL 1: Identifies problems with Reference to the Source (3)

(3 × 1) One mark for each problem, this level should also be used for problems that are not mentioned in the source.

Candidates could mention the ending of the war in Afghanistan, the support of Pakistan and the existence already of separatist groups in the region.

LEVEL 2: Explains problems with Reference to the Source (2)

(2 × 1) Candidates may explain that the ending of the war in Afghanistan meant that there were a large number of mujahideen who were looking for another cause or holy war in which to fight and saw the prospect in the region.

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- (b) Use Source B and your own knowledge to help you explain to what extent there has been a decline in the levels of unrest in Jammu Kashmir since 2000. [12]

LEVEL 1: Unsupported assertions (1)
Government initiatives have worked.

LEVEL 2: Describes either success OR failures (2–3)
There have been a number of elections in the region and this has meant that civilians are involved in some government activity in the region.

LEVEL 3: Describes success AND failures (3–4)
As above but also describes the numbers that are still being killed by militants.

LEVEL 4: Explains either success OR failures (5–7)
The continuous violence has created a sense of war weariness in the region. The ordinary people are fed up with the fighting and therefore have begun to distance themselves from the militants and have given them less support.

LEVEL 5: Explains success AND failures (8–10)
As above, but also explains that some still give support to terrorist groups, and although groups such as Syeed Gelani's Jamaat-e-Islami are seen as out of touch by many it has not stopped them sustaining their attacks.

LEVEL 6: As for Level 5, but also reaches a balanced judgement (10–12)

- (c) Look at the possible approaches suggested in Source C. Using the information there and your own knowledge, explain which proposal you would consider to be the most suitable for

To do this you must:

- Give reasoned arguments to justify your choice;
- Explain with reasons why you rejected each of the alternative approaches;
- Explain with reasons one disadvantage of the approach you chose;
- Explain how this disadvantage might be overcome. [20]

There will be 5 marks for the answer to each of the four parts:

Identifies 1 mark
Describes 2–3 marks
Explains 3–5 marks

(Sustained explanations and judgements throughout must be awarded 20 marks)